137 Storer, 11) all life zones, Lower Sonoran, Upper Sonoran, Transition, Canadian, Hudsonian, and Alpine-Arctic, represented in Tübatulabal-Palagewan area.

●136 Fauna of area as whole also highly varied, but at present time several animal species Tübatulabal formerly used are either extinct or rare in foothill-valley areas. Jackrabbits, cottontails still abundant in these areas; blue squirrels numerous in foothills. In SM's father's time brown bears were "thick, like hogs" on floor of South Fork valley (SM). Prong-horned antelope (Antilocapra americana americana Ord.) formerly ranged in valley-foothill region, but have been extinct in Calif. since 1900 (Seton, 213, pl. 9). Mt. sheep or Nelson's bighorn (Ovis cervina nelsoni Merriam) formerly dwelt in foothills; California wapiti or dwarf elk (Cervus nannodes Merriam), which is found only in Kern co., Calif. (Anthony, 515), known to informants, but its range did not extend into Tübatulabal area (SM). Single species of deer found in area (SM); probably mule deer, also known as Rocky mt. mule deer or blacktailed deer (Odocoileus hemionus), primitive range of which, according to Seton, extended only into e. part of Tübatulabal area (Seton, 118, map 6), where it was hunted by Tübatulabal (Voegelin, 1935b, 227). Tübatulabal, however, also availed themselves of another species of deer, California mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus californicus) when they went W, beyond limits of their area, to gather acorns (SM).

Snowshoe rabbit (Lepus klamathensis), which lives in high Sierras, known to several informants.

Wild game birds of many varieties formerly plentiful in area; golden eagle nested in region; informants had seen bald eagles at Ventura, but none in Tübatulabal area.

311 Present economic status of group.- Several in-
241 dividuals have retained land granted them in 1893,
511 and cultivate small garden patches, 1/2-1 acre in extent, on their grants. Principal crops are corn, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, wheat. Ma-
[463] jority of young and middle-aged men work as cowboys and ranch hands on stock ranches in South
[462 Fork valley; women help men in cultivation of
231] garden patches, and often raise turkeys, chickens, geese, chiefly for family use. In years when piñon
[222] crop is good, men, women, and children gather the nuts for their own use and to sell. In 1933 SM
177 was making hair ropes, leather riatas to sell, cultivating garden; ES did a little beadwork, had garden, but relied on her husband, who worked on ranch, for support; LT and FP were being supported chiefly by LT's adult sons, who were ranch hands; MM worked occasionally on ranches, did road work at Bishop, etc. References to other types employment made in FP's, MM's autobiographies (p. 72; Voegelin, 1935 b, 223). None of Tübatulabal, so far as I know, receive any annuities. Census data for 1932 showed there was marked tendency among

252 they gave a better flavor" (FP, ES, SM). For
824 roasting piñon cones, brush bed had to be of Artemisia tridentata Nutt. or A. cana Pursh; "you can't use any other kind; the cones get hard and won't open; with this kind they are soft, and open easily" (SM).

824 In his lifetime SM had experimented with 2
262 wild foods which proved unpalatable; one was cac-
813 tus, Opuntia basilans Engelm., flower receptacles of which he roasted but disliked because all fine hairy stickers could not be singed off and stuck to tongue; other was fruit of Cucurbita foetidissima HBK, which proved too "bitter"; this "never eaten" (FP).

262 Bulbs of wild onion, Allium peninsulare Lemmon
824 and A. hyalinum Curran, and wild garlic, A. lacunosum Watson, not eaten (SM, FP), although leaves, stalks, heads were used. Brodiaea bulbs (hocal), Brodiaea capitata Benth., B. synandra (Hcl.) [171] Jepson, foothill floral area, not eaten; first variety important for Owens Valley Paiute (Steward, 1933, 245). Seeds of redberry (ču·nal), Rhamnus crocea ilicifolia (Kell.) Greene, and coffeeberry (opo·bul), R. californica cuspidata (Greene) Wolf, foothill floral area, rejected as food; first-mentioned variety characterized as "berries fox eats," second as "no good; bitter" (SM).

262 Animals accessible to Tübatulabal, but re-
825 jected as food, include so-called "wolf," probably
●136 desert coyote, Canis estor Merriam (tĭba·ič) and (California ?) coyote (išt), because they "smell bad," fox (iklo·bal), skunk (ponihw), weasel (u·ga·bič), snakes, which included rattlesnake (šĭmĭnt), water snake (tuhat), gopher snake (tubapĭl), king snake (pokpo·go·nal), red racer (pišu·gat), lizard (šikol), bat (paca·wal), frogs (wo·hna·l, wa·ga·išt, large and small variety), land crab (ĭ·ba·kunt) which is "poisonous like a snake" (SM), turkey vulture (yo'olapĭ·n), which "smells bad," crow (akapišt), whose "meat is no good," roadrunner (ĭihyĭmbišt) who "eats lizards," hawk (lapa'apĭ·l), kingfisher, owls which included barn owl (še·gapišt), screech owl (tu·klu·lu), horned owl (muhumbišt), burrowing owl (pogoh), bluebird (a·şayibišt), meadowlark (u·ša·l), because "people liked them, felt sorry for them" (FP), woodpecker (ču·lušt), and yellowhammer, because they eat piss ants (MM), tobacco worms (pi'a·gĭnt), earthworms (tuha·wal), grasshoppers (ka'awĭ·t) and other worms, grubs, in-
[171] sects (SM, FP). Horses not eaten; neighboring Koso on desert ate them (FP, SM).

Animal foods concerning which there were differences of opinion on whether edible or inedible included: grizzly bears (u·nal) eaten (SM) not eaten (FP), golden eagle (a·šawĭt) eaten (SM) not eaten (FP), dogs (pukabišt) eaten (SM, FP) not eaten (FP), sandhill and whooping cranes (wa·šal) eaten (FP) not eaten (SM), woodpeckers (culust) eaten (FP) not eaten (SM), turtles (ko·yo·t)
[177] eaten (SM) not eaten (FP), eggs (pompt) eaten (FP) "not eaten before white man came" (SM).

262 Animal foods, hunting.- Wild game foods included deer (tohi·l), antelope (yĭta'batal), mt.
●136 sheep (pa·'at), brown bear (mo'olohy) "which some people ate, some didn't like" (SM), mt. lion (tu··gu·kwĭt), wildcat (mupipi·t), raccoon (kata·l), jackrabbit (šu·'it), cottontail rabbit (tahpunt), wood rat (ha·wal), mice (cümil), gray squirrel (cawanĭnt), blue squirrel (lĭšĭ'ĭgal), golden-mantled ground squirrel (pičili·t), small chipmunk-like ground squirrel (taba·yal), white-faced goose (pa·wili·gant), mallard duck (kula·bišt) which "stayed all year,--there were more of these than any other kind" (FP), blue-winged teal (obi··bu·l), canvasback duck (ku·wa·l), mud hens or American coot (ša·yal), mt. quail (tu·kt), valley quail (taka·h), band-tailed pigeon (mokowišt), dove (o·wi·t), blackbird (caki·bĭ·l), bluejay (a·ɣayibišt).

224 Men hunting deer, other large game in mts.
776 usually went out in groups of 3-4 persons because of danger at night from White Coyote (Voegelin, 1935 b, 219); "one man who went out alone saw 4 white coyotes going up into the sky; they ran just as though they were running on the ground" (SM). Hunter out alone at night refrained from building fire lest White Coyote kill him. No especial feelings attached to white deer; "one man saw one once, up by Mt. Whitney, but wasn't afraid of it" (SM).

782 Night before hunters set out old man "who knew
[533] the songs" sang all night for hunters who might
224 also join in songs; this old man usually did not accompany hunting party; if successful, hunters gave him piece of deermeat when they returned. Hunters left homes at 2, 3 a.m.; "when they got up in the mts., they sat down, looked around";
[237] if no deer sighted, within short while space
[276] cleaned off on ground, eagle down, tobacco and
[301] beads put on it; "they gave this to the mts., and when they did this they saw deer right away. Sometimes they just offered eagle down" (SM; Voegelin, 1935 b, 219).

224 Deer shot with sinew-backed bow, cane arrows;
411 at distance 600 ft. could hit, but not kill deer
825 (SM). Wounded deer often "had to be chased whole day"; was dispatched following morning as it lay
[349] resting. Small houses or blinds (paŋhamat) made of scrub oak with 6 in.-sq. peephole in one side, sometimes built along deer trails; as beater chased deer down trail past this blind, man stationed inside shot at deer through peephole. Deer-
[281] head decoy (to·go·išt) made of deer head stuffed with grass, with horns, neck hide left on, also used. Disguise made by removing flesh, brains, and bones from head and filling up head and neck with dirt, allowing it to dry before removing dirt. Hunter put decoy over head; did not paint body white in imitation of deer; when deer sighted, hunter crept up into bushes and with body concealed, only head showing, he "pretended to fight that bush"; quarry seeing this would approach hunter "wanting to fight him." Occasionally mt. lion would attack hunter wearing such a disguise.

224 Pits never dug to entrap deer or other large